

had lately obtained (for in exacting this retraction we wished to avoid placing the Ottoman Porte, merely to France, in precisely the same false position in which she was placed relatively to us) should at least explain these concessions in a manner to take away from them the appearance of a victory gained over the Greco-Russ form of worship, and which should re-establish, by means of some legitimate compensation, the equilibrium which had been destroyed at the expense of the parties last named.

2. To corroborate this arrangement by an authentic act, which might serve at the same time as a reparation for the past and a guarantee for the future.

We believe that, with regard to the first part of the mission of our Ambassador Extraordinary, (which was very difficult and very thorny in itself, inasmuch as it was necessary to reconcile the reciprocal but contradictory interests of Russia and France,) we brought to bear upon it an earnest spirit of conciliation, and we are happy to say that the French government responded on its side to this disposition. After long discussions it has lengthened into a result, and this result has been that two new firmans have been agreed upon, which were obtained without any opposition from the French Ambassador.

But, as I said before, the question for negotiation presented itself another face. To obtain an arrangement was not all. Without an act which should render it valid, and offer us a guarantee that for the future the new firmans should be executed and religiously observed in their principles and their consequences, it is evident that these documents, after the flagrant violation of the one which had preceded them, could not in our eyes possess any greater value than this had done. This guarantee the Emperor attached so much the more importance as it constituted the only reparation for the outrage offered to his dignity by the breach of faith on the part of the Ottoman Porte, especially after the circumstances which had rendered this yet more notorious.

The Prince Menschikoff was charged to obtain this by means of a convention which should sign with the Turkish government. There has never been any question of a treaty, properly so called.

Loud exclamations have been made against the form of this convention, as though in principle it were injurious to the Sultan's rights of sovereignty—as though it conferred upon us, in point of fact, a perpetual right of intervention in the internal affairs of Turkey. We believe that on this point a phantom has been evoked, and that apprehensions are felt the foundation of which is more specious than real.

In principle a convention, or even a treaty of this kind, would have nothing unusual about it; and we do not see in what respect they would touch the Sultan's rights of sovereignty, which more than the capitulations or other acts which France and Austria already possess in Turkey. For, in principle only, it is of little consequence to the independence of the Sultan whether an act applies to a more or less considerable number of his subjects on whose behalf a right of foreign protection was to be exercised.

A guarantee assured by treaty in another State, in the interests of a foreign communion, has been usual in all times. At the time of the Reformation, for example, States—even the great Catholic States—concluded with other treaties or conventions, by which they guaranteed in their dominions to those of the Protestant communions certain privileges, franchises, and immunities; so that, even in our own days, the civil position of the communions rests upon the right of the States which have given such guarantees do not think themselves injured in their sovereign rights or in their political independence. So, with much more reason, may such acts be concluded with a Mussulman empire, whose Christian subjects have suffered, and suffer still, so often, not only in their immunities but in their properties and in their existence.

As to the fact, and as far as we are concerned it is already in existence, the form of a convention which we proposed contains no innovation on the subject of religious liberty. The treaty of Kaynardji, in which the Porte promises constantly to protect the Christian religion and churches in its States, implicates for us sufficiently a right of surveillance and remonstrance. This right is again established, and more clearly still specified in the treaty of Adrianople, which confirms all our earlier transactions. The stipulations of Kaynardji may be traced back as far as 1774. We have therefore in fact, and for nearly eighty years, the very right which we now assert, and now contend for the very mention of which is considered as conducive to a total revolution in our relations with the Ottoman Empire, since it is asserted that this right would give us the sovereignty over the majority of its subjects. Surely, if we had been disposed to make a bad use of that right, it is supposed by those who suspect our intentions, we should have wanted the occasion for doing so in the course of this long period of time, and such occasions would specially have presented themselves within the last years, when Europe was a prey to anarchy, when its governments, paralyzed by internal contests, were engaged in, or distracted by, the revolutions of the Orient, leaving the Orient open to the ambitious views which are ascribed to us. If ours were the intentions which some persons are pleased to suppose in us, we should surely not have waited until peace was re-established in Europe. Should we, with such intentions, have disposed our forces in such a manner as to offer a material support to our neighbors? Should we, as we have done, have strained every nerve to reconcile our allies and to remove every obstruction to the intimate union of the European powers? On the contrary, in such a case it was clearly our interest to do all we could to perpetuate their differences. We should then have left the governments a right to fight among themselves, with their rebellious subjects, and profiting by the embarrassments of their position, we could have attained, without any difficulty, that point which persons persist in designating as the goal of our encroaching policy. At present, when social order is fortunately re-established in every country, and when the States of Europe, anxious to defend the peace, are ready to dispose of their actions and forces, such a policy on our part would be thoroughly out of reason.

We reiterate our assertion that, in principle and in fact, a convention with the Porte in favor of the members of our religion presents no novel features. Such a convention would give us a right to watch over the observance of the rights of our subjects, and which we might not have abused if our intentions inclined in that direction. If we are strong, we would scarcely succeed in making us more formidable. This is so true that we should never have thought of proposing such a convention with respect to the special question of the Holy Places, if the Porte, by the neglect of its former promises, had not compelled us to try to bind it more effectively to the maintenance of the status quo of the sanctuaries of Palestine, and if, when we remonstrated against concessions which were made to our disadvantage, that power had not replied to us, with respect to the Holy Places, France had not while Russia had none.

Besides, sir, we have never at any time made a special convention *sine qua non* condition of our reconciliation with the Porte. While we renounced to Prince Menschikoff, when departing on his mission to Constantinople, the minute of the stipulations which it was his duty to negotiate, we left entirely to his discretion not only to modify the terms of those stipulations, but also to obtain them under any form which might be found to be least offensive to the Porte and the foreign diplomats. On the strength of this organization our negotiator arrived on the spot, and, after examining the obstacles which stood in the way of our projected convention, confined himself to demanding, under the name of a *Sened*, an act which is more congenial to the Oriental usages and less conformable to the solemn ideas which are generally understood to be suggested by the word "convention" to the international law of Europe. Two clauses of this first draft of a *Sened* were objected to. By the first, it was asserted, the right of confirming the election of the Patriarch of Constantinople, but simply the maintenance of the

ecclesiastical immunities and temporal advantages which were, *ab antiquo*, accorded by the Porte to the four Patriarchs of Constantinople, Antioch, Alexandria, and Jerusalem, and also to the metropolitans, bishops, and other spiritual heads of the Oriental Church. In the presence of the objections raised against these two clauses, the Prince Menschikoff has not refused entirely to suppress them, and the result was the second draft of a *Sened*, on the acceptance of which he insisted for a long time. At length, when the Porte persisted in rejecting every species of engagement in a bilateral or synallagmatic form, our Ambassador, acting in the spirit of his instructions, went to the length of declaring that, if the Porte would at once accept and sign a note in the terms of the one which is appended to this letter, he would consent to be satisfied with such a document as a sufficient reparation and guarantee.

Such was, at the moment when the Prince Menschikoff left Constantinople, the real ultimatum which the Imperial Cabinet proposed, and it was only when the Porte still delayed accepting the said note, that our Ambassador shaped his course to Odessa, and broke off our diplomatic relations with the Ottoman government.

The Emperor has been most successively in the form and the spirit of our propositions, he made also in the term which was originally fixed for their admission. After waiting for a length of time, and fruitlessly too, he had been instructed to demand from the Porte a definitive reply within three days, and although, consequently, he ought to have had that reply on the 8th May, (new style), he has not yet received it. He has, however, granted the Porte a fresh reprieve of eight days, in which it has to take its decision. That period passed, and painful though it may be to his conciliating disposition, he will be compelled to think of the means of obtaining, by a more decisive attitude, the satisfaction which he has in vain sought to obtain by peaceful means.

He would not adopt such an attitude without poignant and profound regret; but by dint of blindness and obstinacy parties have attempted (*on aura vu*) to push him into a position in which Russia, pressed, so to say, against the extremest limits of moderation, cannot yield another step, unless it be at the cost of her political importance. Sir, you will see to communicate these facts to the government to which you are accredited, and you will submit to that government the important document which is appended to this despatch. We entreat that government to give the document its most serious consideration, for it is this moment the Gordian knot of the question. We still desire to see that knot in a peaceable manner; but it appears that we are to be compelled forcibly to break it. While we submit our ultimatum to the impartial judgment of the cabinets, we leave them to decide whether, after the wrongs of which the Porte has been guilty against us—whether, after so much cause of legitimate resentment as it has given us, we could possibly be contented with a *Sened* which would be a concession of the kind which we have just examined; or whether, in the face of the examination of our note will show that, devoid of the forms of a treaty, and even of a synallagmatic contract, it contains nothing whatever contrary to the rights of the Sultan's sovereignty—nothing which betrays on our part those exaggerated pretensions which are ascribed to us by our enemies, which is as insulting to us as it is unjustified by our former actions. We trust this examination will suffice to shame down the false rumors which have been bruited about our haughty exigencies, and to show that, if the rejection of the last means of conciliation we propose to solve the difficulties raised against us in the affair of the Holy Places would lead to conflict, it is unjustified by our former actions. We trust this examination will suffice to shame down the false rumors which have been bruited about our haughty exigencies, and to show that, if the rejection of the last means of conciliation we propose to solve the difficulties raised against us in the affair of the Holy Places would lead to conflict, it is unjustified by our former actions. We trust this examination will suffice to shame down the false rumors which have been bruited about our haughty exigencies, and to show that, if the rejection of the last means of conciliation we propose to solve the difficulties raised against us in the affair of the Holy Places would lead to conflict, it is unjustified by our former actions.

NESELE-RODE.

DRAFT OF A NOTE.

The Sublime Porte, after a most attentive and earnest consideration of the note which forms the object of the extraordinary mission confided to the Ambassador, the Prince Menschikoff, and after submitting the result of that examination to his majesty the Sultan, makes it its duty to notify by this presents to his highness, the Ambassador, the imperial decision emanated on this subject by a supreme decree of the date of . . .

His majesty the Sultan, desirous of giving his august ally and friend, the Emperor of Russia, a free proof of his most sincere friendship, and desirous to consolidate the ancient relations of good neighborhood and cordial understanding which exist between the two countries, and, at the same time, placing an implicit confidence in the constant loyalty and integrity of his imperial ally and friend, the Emperor of Russia, has deigned to appreciate and to take into his serious consideration the candid and cordial representations of which the Ambassador of Russia has been the organ in favor of the orthodox religion (*culte*) of the Orient, and which, by the august ally and friend of the majority of both their subjects.

The undersigned has consequently received the order to give the Imperial Government of Russia, represented by his highness the Prince Menschikoff, by this present note, the solemn assurance of the unchanging solicitude and the generous and tolerant sentiments which animate his majesty the Sultan for the prosperity and security of the clergy, the churches, and religious establishments of the Christian religion (*culte*) in the Orient.

To render these assurances still more explicit, to define in a formal manner the principal objects of this high solicitude, and to corroborate by supplementary explanations, necessary to the full understanding of the sense of the certain articles which in former treaties, concluded between the two powers, have referred to religious questions, and to prevent for all time to come even the shadow of a misunderstanding on this subject, the undersigned is authorized by his majesty the Sultan to make the following declaration:

1. The Orthodox religion (*culte*) of the Orient, its clergy, churches, possessions, and religious establishments, shall for the future enjoy, under theegis of his majesty the Sultan, the privileges and immunities which were assured to them, *ab antiquo*, or which have been granted to them from time to time by the imperial favor from a high principle of equity, they shall participate in the same rights and immunities as the other Christian sects, as well as so the legations accredited to the Sublime Porte by convention or special disposition.

2. His majesty the Sultan having thought it necessary and equitable to corroborate and explain his sovereign firmness, which received the Hatti-Houmayoun on the 15th day of the month of Rebi-ul-Akhir, 1268, (16th February, 1852), by his firmness of the . . . and to ordain, moreover, by another firman, dated of . . . the reparation of the cupola of the temple of the Holy Sepulchre, these two firmans shall be textually executed and faithfully observed to the maintenance, for all time to come, of the actual status quo, and the sanctuaries possessed by the Greeks exclusively, or in common with the members of other sects.

It is understood that the promise extends equally to the maintenance of all the rights and immunities which have been enjoyed *ab antiquo* by the orthodox church and its clergy within the walls of Jerusalem without, and prejudice to the other Christian communities.

3. In case the Imperial Court of Russia should demand it, a convenient locality shall be assigned in the city of Jerusalem or its vicinity for the construction of a church devoted to the celebration of divine service by Russian ecclesiastics, and of a hospital for poor and distressed pilgrims; and such foundations shall be under the special surveillance of the Consul-General of Russia in Syria and Palestine.

4. The necessary firmans and orders shall be given to those who have a right to ask for them, (*ou qui de droit*), and to the Greek Patriarchs, for the execution of these sovereign decisions, and a further understanding will be come to in the regulation of other details which have neither found a place in the firmans respecting the Holy Places nor in the present notification.

The undersigned remains, &c.

**BALTIMORE CORRESPONDENCE.**

**The Death of Judge Glenn—Receipt of the President—Another Newspaper Change—Lost Check—Stock Sales, &c.**

BALTIMORE, July 9, 1853.

The death of the Hon. John Glenn is a subject of general regret throughout the city. He was greatly esteemed as one of our most useful and enterprising citizens, independent of his high character as a jurist, and his probity as a man. He was in the fifty-eighth of his age, and leaves a wife and several children. He leaves property to the value of about half a million of dollars.

The City Councils, through a committee appointed last evening, are making extensive preparations for the reception and entertainment of President Pierce on his passage through the city on Monday. He will not reach here until about five o'clock in the evening, and will be received and escorted to his quarters by an extensive military and civic procession, in which our citizens of all political preferences will heartily join.

A few days since you announced "the turning of a half-century leaf" in the Baltimore *American*, by the retirement of the two senior partners of the ancient firm of Dobbin, Murphy & Bose. I learn that another of the ancient newspaper proprietors of Baltimore, Colonel Isaac Monroe, will retire from that staunch and respected Whig journal, the Baltimore *Patriot*, on Monday next, after almost a life-time service in the labor pertaining to its publication, and I am happy to learn, with an abundance of means to enable him to enjoy the closing years of life in ease and affluence. Joshua Jones, esq., will also retire from the proprietorship, and John F. McJilton, esq., the junior partner of the present firm of Isaac Monroe & Co., will be sole proprietor of the paper, having purchased the interests of his retiring partners. Mr. McJilton has business capacities, and tact and talent in the management of the newspaper business, that will enable him to fully maintain the present character and standing of the *Patriot*, and to conduct it profitably and prosperously.

Messrs. Garrett & Son lost a check to-day for about \$5,000, drawn by an Irish house on the Bank of England. They caution persons from negotiating or purchasing it.

**BY TELEGRAPH.**

**Arrival of the Atlantic—Later from Europe.**

NEW YORK, July 10.—The steamer Atlantic has arrived, with one hundred and forty passengers. Her news is unimportant.

**GREAT BRITAIN.**

In Parliament the income-tax bill had become a law. Long debates had taken place on the Indian government. Very little was said about Turkish affairs, the general belief being that peace would prevail; but insurance on the Danube was advancing.

The strike at Stockport and Blackburn continues partially, but the Manchester employers and workmen have not come to an open rupture.

Mr. Van Buren was at Birmingham; Mrs. Stowe was in Wales.

The crops in Ireland are luxuriant. The weather in Great Britain had been generally favorable.

**FRANCE.**

The proposed action of France on the Turkish question was not known officially. It was reported that the Emperor had prepared a formal note to Russia, demanding to know whether he meant peace or war, France being ready for either. The report adds that Napoleon consented to withhold the note on the earnest entreaty of M. Kisselef, the Russian minister.

M. Lemoine had been charged with a private mission to La Plata. The Bank of France has made a half-year dividend of 70 francs.

**SPAIN.**

The frigate Constitution passed Gibraltar on the 15th. M. Calderon de la Barca has been appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs. It was reported that the Spanish ports will be opened for free import of wheat.

**SWITZERLAND.**

The reported attempt of an outbreak in Lombardy is unfounded.

Count Bunsen had been appointed to supersede Strauch, who expects hopes of milder dealings towards Italy.

**TURKEY.**

No hostilities have yet taken place, and the belief gains ground that there will be none. Russia continues to collect troops along the frontier. The Turks do not cease their warlike preparations. Baron Bruck, Austrian envoy, arrived at Constantinople on the 14th, understood to be charged with conciliatory proposals, though it was not known what the Turkish affairs since last advice remain in statu quo, but with improved feelings for peace.

**PERSIA.**

From Erzeroum, June 3, comes news of an extraordinary earthquake, by which 12,000 persons were killed during the night, and the plague had arisen from their unburied corpses. Inundations and cholera prevailed at Tcherand and Loustak in the Orient. The Orient telegraph announces that the mails from Calcutta had arrived with dates to May 6, and from Hong Kong to the 1st. Nothing definite about the Rangoon. Nothing later respecting the Chinese insurrection.

**Latest.**

LONDON, Wednesday, June 29.—In Paris, on Friday, the funds opened with a rise, but in consequence of the rumors of a Russian invasion of the Danubian provinces, received a sudden check and closed at a decline.

VIENNA, June 24.—Russia insists no longer on a special treaty with Turkey, but her demands are now confined to a guarantee in the form of a note.

ATHENS, June 18.—King Otto was arming a squadron for the protection of Greek subjects in case of an Oriental war.

SMYRNA, June 15.—The city of Shiraz, in Persia, was totally destroyed by an earthquake on the night of the 1st of May. The steamer City of Manchester arrived at Liverpool on Monday evening.

PARIS, Monday, June 27.—A private letter from Jassa, Moldavia, of the 17th, says an extraordinary courier from St. Petersburg passed through the day previously, on his way to Constantinople, with another ultimatum with a note that if not accepted in eight days the Russian army would immediately cross the frontier and commence hostilities. A division of the Russian army, 40,000 strong, is already within two leagues of Jassy.

**Fatal Accident and Fire.**

MONTREAL, July 8.—Last evening Mr. Hughes, formerly Indian interpreter, and in the employ of the Hudson Bay Company for forty years, was instantly killed on the Montreal and New York Railroad. His horse dashed on the track, and both it and the carriage were torn to pieces. The tobacco and snuff manufactory of A. Levy, at Griffintown, was destroyed by fire this morning.

**Destructive Fire at Cleveland.**

CLEVELAND, July 8.—A fire last night destroyed Dwyer & Co.'s agricultural implement factory. Lamm's saleratus manufactory, Burnett's machine shop, and several other buildings, together with most of their contents. Loss not yet ascertained. It is believed to have been the work of an incendiary, and a man has been arrested on suspicion.

**LOCAL MATTERS.**

**WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT.**—We stated several days ago that the President of the United States, on the 28th of June, approved of the plans of Captain Meigs for supplying the cities of Georgetown and Washington with water from the Great Falls of the Potomac, and now have the gratification of presenting to our readers the following article upon the subject from the *Union* of yesterday morning:

"We congratulate our readers that the action of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, made necessary by the conditions of the law of Maryland granting the consent of that State to the erection within its limits of works for supplying Washington and Georgetown with water, has been such as to meet the approval of the President."

"The President has determined that the proper point from which to procure an abundant supply of good and wholesome water, suitable for the wants of the metropolis, is the Great Falls, and has approved of the plans presented by Lieutenant (now Captain) Meigs, of the corps of engineers."

"Preparations are making for a vigorous prosecution of the work. The laws of the United States require such strict examinations of the titles before spending money upon lands purchased for public purposes, that more delay is incurred in commencing works by the Government than by corporations, who are satisfied with less careful investigations."

"A large force will, however, be put upon the work the moment the land is procured; and in the mean time arrangements for procuring materials and tools are in progress. Should Congress show the same liberality in their appropriations which has heretofore characterized their dealings with the national constructions at the capital, we may hope soon to see the ample supplies of the Potomac poured into our city through an aqueduct worthy of the name at the head of this article."

"The 'COUNTY JAIL' is not an institution of which we can boast. So far as its comforts are concerned, those of the penitentiary are represented to be better. But this is not the fault of the marshal and his assistants, who do all that is possible to meliorate the condition of the prisoners."

The building is miserably constructed, and not large enough for present purposes, six or eight persons being sometimes crowded into one cell—men and boys, convicts and individuals, awaiting trial together. One would suppose that this is not the generally approved mode of elevating private morals; beside, the mere accusation of crime should not cause a human being to be temporarily associated with those whose guilt has been established. Therefore the two classes of prisoners should be separately maintained."

The white and the black women there incarcerated are in the same department, and have to avail themselves jointly of the prescribed promenade. A decent respect for public opinion suggests an amendment in this particular. Do graded, irreversibly, these creatures of the two races may be, but they should not on that account be forced to a companionship which outside respectability does not in the remotest degree tolerate."

Grand juries have from time to time presented the "county jail" as a nuisance; and every one agrees that the present "blue jug" should be superseded by a building in a better locality, where a proper separation of the classes of inmates can be observed, and more becoming police regulations adopted."

There are now in jail upwards of sixty prisoners, nearly all of whom are under sentence."

We are gratified to learn that the Secretary of the Interior is fully impressed with the necessity of a new prison, and that he will make it a prominent feature in his first official annual communication to Congress."

**THE INSANE ASYLUM**, for the erection of which the last Congress made an appropriation, is in process of construction; but the work does not progress rapidly. The probability is that another year will elapse before even one wing of the institution will be ready for occupancy. This is to be regretted, as there are now in jail six persons who it is said are insane—four whites and two negroes; and several in a like condition of mind at the poor-house."

**THE HEALTH OF THE CITY** is as good as it usually is at this season of the year, perhaps better; no thanks to the gentlemen who, nominally, are entrusted with the execution of the sanitary laws. It would do no harm, however, to have the streets and alleys cleaned from impurities, in accordance with the statute. The most prevalent complaint arises from the excessive heat of the weather, while persons suffer with attacks of cholera morbus, occasioned in the majority of cases by indulging the appetite too freely with crude and unwholesome food."

**PORCELAIN GOODS.**—On Saturday we had an opportunity to examine, at Mr. Wheeler's hardware store, on Pennsylvania avenue, opposite Brown's Hotel, some of his porcelain goods, from the celebrated factory of Cartledge & Company. Plum white, gilt edge, grapevine, and fancy door and finger-plates, door-knockers and knobs, and sign letters, are among the choice collection, and are certainly worthy of the attention of those who desire an article which combines beauty with durability."

"HIGH GROUND."—Bean, the Brummel of the past, was recounting with indignant eloquence an affront put upon him by an excursion party, who would not permit him to return to town in their hack. "But," said he, "I took high ground with 'em." "What did you do?" "Why, I climbed up with the nigger that drove 'em."

**STOCK SALE.**—McGuire, auctioneer, sold on Saturday \$4,000 worth of Patriotic Bank of Washington stock at 86; Bank of Metropolis, 105; and \$1,500 of Corporation of Washington, 103.

**THE GROUND AND IMPROVEMENTS** (consisting of four small brick houses) on Eleventh street, between E and F streets, known as "Smith's Row," was sold on Saturday, by McGuire, auctioneer, for \$8,250.

**THE EXCESSIVE HEAT** of yesterday was considerably dissipated by copious showers in the afternoon, accompanied by thunder and lightning. Vegetation has been suffering greatly from the effects of the dry and scorching weather."

"THE TRUTH."—James Robertson has just issued the first number of a politico-religious journal bearing this title. It is nearly filled with editorials, the subjects and style being, for the greater part, peculiarly his own. His design is to effect "the happiness of all the sons and daughters of our race."

**THE DOGS** still have the freedom of the city, notwithstanding the proclamation of the Mayor requiring them to be confined for the space of thirty days. As there seems to be no prospect of "simply lessening the number of those animals in

the streets, we would respectfully suggest that there be established an armed police to protect pedestrians, especially at night, from canine attacks."

**THE PUBLIC SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS** have been in progress for more than a month, and will be completed during the present week. We are pleased to learn that the schools generally are in a prosperous condition. The results of the system are highly appreciated by the friends of education. Much inconvenience, however, is experienced for the want of proper school accommodations, a remedy for which, we trust, will soon be provided."

**ELECTION OF TELEGRAPH OFFICERS.**—An annual meeting of the Washington and New Orleans Telegraph Company was held in this city on Thursday, when S. Mowrey, esq., of Charleston, South Carolina, was elected president of the company, vice Elam Alexander; B. B. French was elected treasurer, vice Amos Kendall; and Daniel F. Clark was elected secretary."

**MARRIED.**

At Grace Church, Brooklyn, on the 7th inst., by the Rev. ROBERT LOWRY, LOUIS B. DE WITT, of West Point, N. Y., to MARY, youngest daughter of Captain HENRY BRAWNSTON, United States Engineer."

In Cabell county, Virginia, on the 28th ultimo, by the Rev. JOSEPH H. CROMBIE, WILLIAM H. BUFFINGTON, Auditor of the State of Missouri, to Miss GORGELLA NICHOLS, of Cabell county, Virginia."

**DIED.**

On the 7th instant, MICHAEL DELANEY, in the 25th year of his age, a native of Queens county, Ireland.

In Prince Frederick, Calvert county, Maryland, July 1st, LOUISA ELLEN, wife of Rev. EDWARD DULIN, in her 33d year, formerly of this city."

In this city, on Thursday morning, July 7th, HENRY COOLIDGE, son of JOHN and SUSAN M. VAN SANTVOORD, aged 11 months.

In Alexandria, Virginia, on the 8th instant, MRS. ELIZABETH RICKETTS, widow of the late D. RICKETTS, aged 88 years."

In Warrenton, Virginia, on the morning of the 4th instant, MRS. MARY F. BYRNE, wife of J. S. BYRNE and daughter of THOMAS MOUNT, of Raymond, Mississippi."

**(3-A CARD).**—The undersigned Fire Company would take this occasion to return their cordial and sincere thanks to the Union Fire Company for the loan of hose at the fire which occurred on Eighteenth street on the night of 7th inst. Also, to the Vigilant Fire Company of Georgetown, for their kind offer of hose. Also, to Mr. John Collins, Major Wayne, Mrs. Redfern, Mr. Smith, Mr. William T. Dove, Mr. John Eapey, and others in the vicinity of the fire, for the bountiful supply of hot coffee and other refreshments so liberally supplied, and for many other acts of kindness shown towards us. And last, though not least, to the citizens of the First Ward generally, for the kind and gentlemanly disposition they have evinced towards us on every occasion when we have gone into that part of the city to help subdue the devouring element."

DAVID P. KURTZ, WM. GRANT, ROBERT GRIMES } Committee.

July 11—11

**(3-A CARD).**—The undersigned begs leave to state his sincere thanks to the Union and Perserverance Fire Companies, and to the citizens generally, for their untiring efforts to save his property from destruction by fire on Thursday night last. He has suffered little or no loss, comparatively speaking, which he attributes wholly to their extraordinary and unparalleled efforts. He therefore tenders to each and every one his best wishes."

WILLIAM T. DOVE.

**(3-A CARD).**—The undersigned takes this method of returning his thanks to the Union and Perserverance Fire Companies, and to the citizens generally, who so nobly came forward and assisted in saving his property from destruction by fire on Thursday night last. His loss, although heavier than he could have desired, would have been much greater had it not been for the extraordinary efforts of the part of his fellow-citizens, for which he will ever feel grateful."

JOHN WILSON.

**(3-A CARD).**—Young Men's Christian Association.—A meeting of the Standing Committee will be held on Monday evening, July 11, at the Rooms. Important business."

WM. J. REES, Secretary.

**GREAT CURE FOR ALL BOWEL COMPLAINTS.**

DR. J. S. ROSE'S Carmine Balmum. THIS MIXTURE is one of the most important medicines, and should be kept in all families. As a soothing preparation, it has no equal. In cases of infants with flatulency, pain in the bowels, bowel complaints, cholera morbus, restlessness, crying, or general pain, it has proved a perfect balm, producing sleep without opium, and strength without a bitter. As a specific for bowel complaints of adults, it has never failed. There is no preparation equal to Dr. Rose's Carmine Balmum for Cholera Morbus, Bowel Complaint, and Dysentery. Price 25 cents.

**A MEDICINE FOR EVERY FAMILY.**

DR. J. S. ROSE'S Pain Curer will cure all pain in the stomach or bowels in a few minutes. For the cure of the Rheumatism, the Pain, it acts like charm, giving instant relief. Induced for pain in any part of the body, or for Sprains, Rheumatism from cold, or pains in the sides, back, or limbs, it is invaluable. Nothing equal to it for Lumps or Rings in the Breast. No mother should be without it. No person should travel without a bottle of it, in case of sudden sickness. In bottles 12 1/2, 25, and 50 cents.

**FOR RENT.**

Just received a fresh supply of Barry's Hair Dressing, for coloring, preserving, and beautifying the hair; eradicating scurf and dandruff; curing diseases of the skin, &c.; also another lot of that superior Transparent Toilet Soap in bars, and for sale as "cheap as the cheapest" at LAMMONS, 7th street, Second door below E.

**FOR RENT.**

ONE OR TWO FURNISHED PARLORS, and as many Chambers, in a pleasant and convenient situation, between the Intelligence Office and Post Office, on Seventh street. Apply to T. C. CONNOLLY.

**PRESERVE YOUR HAIR.**

JUST RECEIVED a fresh supply of Barry's Hair Dressing, for coloring, preserving, and beautifying the hair; eradicating scurf and dandruff; curing diseases of the skin, &c.; also another lot of that superior Transparent Toilet Soap in bars, and for sale as "cheap as the cheapest" at LAMMONS, 7th street, Second door below E.

**FERN LEAVES FROM FANNY'S PORTFOLIO**, with original designs, by Frederick M. Coffin.

Uncle Robin in his Cabin in Virginia, and Tom Without one in Boston, by J. W. Page.

Just received by TAYLOR & MAURY, Bookellers, near 9th st.

**METROPOLIS REPECTORY.**

Pennsylvania avenue, between Jackson Hall and the United States Hotel.

THE PROPRIETOR respectfully announces to his friends and the public that he will be in regular receipt of choice Norfolk Oysters per steamer Oceola, Captain Mitchell, who is again upon the route. Turtle, Clam, and other Soups; Biskienka, Chops, Soft-crabs, Woodcock, and all the choice eating of the season, to be had every day.

GEORGE HENDLEY.

**REVOLUTIONARY BOUNTY LAND**

SCRIPT, bought and sold by PETER A. KELLER, 15th street, opposite Treasury.

June 23—31aw2w

**NOTICE.**—We take this method of notifying our patrons that, as usual, their respective accounts will be drawn off and presented on or about the 28th instant for settlement, and it is confidently hoped that all may consider themselves earnestly but respectfully called upon to make a prompt response. BOOE, BROTHER & CO.

July 13—43w

**"PRESIDENT'S NOUVEAU STABLES."**

THE COMPANY having secured the spacious stables at Copp's Pavilion, on Louisiana avenue, near Sixth street, for an Armory, the meetings will be held there in future.

A special meeting of the Company will be held on Tuesday evening, July 13th, at 8 o'clock, to transact very important business.

By order, G. W. BOWNE, Secretary.

July 8—41

**NEW GROCERY STORE.** Corner of 7th & D Streets, by LINTON & TWEEDY.—The subscribers beg to inform their friends and the public generally that they have commenced the above business in the spacious store, corner of 7th and D streets, lately occupied by John A. Donohoe, deceased.

It is our purpose to keep constantly on hand a stock of goods which shall deserve the character of the best "Family Grocery," as also every other article in the line of our business, however rare and costly. Courteous attention and prompt delivery of goods may be confidently expected.

July 6—1w

**SPRATT'S PATENT LIGHTING RODS.**

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Washington and its vicinity that he is now prepared to have put up these superior Rods, with Glass Insulators, in a safe and durable manner. Those in want will please leave their names with the subscriber, several gentlemen have been imposed on by some who put up an inferior article and call it Spratt's.

Recollect, the genuine Potts and Rods can be obtained only from the duly authorized agent for the District of Columbia, between 4th and 5th streets, Pennsylvania avenue.

July 6—2w C. W. HEYDON, Agent.

**VIRGINIA LAND SCRIP WANTED.**

THE undersigned will pay the highest market rates for Virginia Land Scrip and Land Warrants.

July 6—d&w3m EVANS & FANT, Opposite the Treasury.

**FOR RENT.**—House No. 6 Union Row, F Street. It has gas throughout and a cistern of water in the yard, and the whole premises is in first rate order. Apply at Republic office, North street.

July 6—5t

**VIRGINIA LAND SCRIP.**

THE UNDERSIGNED, having had some twenty years' acquaintance with Virginia Military Land Claims, and with the Revolutionary records at Richmond, will attend to the revision of such claims here, on or before the 31st August, 1853; and will also purchase and sell Land Warrants and Land Scrip.

July 7—d1mf VESPAIAN ELLIS, Irving Hotel.

**OSTERS! OSTERS! OSTERS!**

Post Office Restaurant, corner 7th & E sts.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made to have a hand a constant supply of FRESH NORFOLK CHEESE, OYSTERS, &c., which will be kept in ice, and served to the public who may call, in any desired manner.

A Free Lunch every day at 11 o'clock.

July 6—2w JOSHUA GIBSON.

**VIRGINIA LAND SCRIP WANTED.**

at highest market rates, by CHUBB BROTHERS, Opposite Treasury.

July 6—2wd

**JOHN CONNELLY, UNDERTAKER.**

7th Street, between G & H sts., west side.

IS now provided with every thing requisite and necessary for the business, and is prepared at all times to fill all orders for funerals at the shortest notice. His system of preserving bodies in hot weather has always given satisfaction.

Regularly on hand a large supply of ready-made coffins of all sizes and quality.

July 6—1w

**REMOVAL.**

THE undersigned beg leave to announce that they have removed their WINE & LIQUOR STORE to 75 Dock street, two doors east of their former establishment, where they will be glad to receive the visits of their friends and patrons, to whom they offer the same stock of goods as before, passed for purity, variety, and excellence by any establishment in the United States.

THOMAS H. JACOBS & CO., 75 Dock street, Philadelphia.

**WILLARD'S HOTEL, NEW YORK, NO.**

825 Broadway, and 207 Twelfth street, is now open for the accommodation of the public. The house is new and is fitted up with all the modern improvements, and is furnished in a superior manner. The proprietor, formerly of Willard's Hotel, Washington, D. C., will be happy to see any of his former friends, also all those of the travelling public who may favor him with a visit.

E. D. WILLARD.

NEW YORK, May 17

June 15—2mf

**DEPARTMENT OF STATE, July 6, 1853.**

ALL PERSONS having books belonging to the Library of the Department of State are requested to return them immediately.

July 8—5t

**E. M. DREW, MERCHANT TAILOR.**

7th Street, opposite the Office of the National Intelligencer.

HAS on hand a large and choice assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings, to which he invites the attention of the public. Orders for garments executed with promptness, in a manner to please, and at moderate rates.

July 6—2w

**FOR RENT.**—Two third-story rooms of the new building at the corner of 9th and D streets, near Pennsylvania avenue and the Centre Market. One is 20 by 35 feet, the other 20 by 30 feet.

Inquire at the Republic office, opposite.

July 7—6t

**BAR-IRON, STEEL AND NAILS, TIN.**

Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, Bar Lead, and Tin Zinc, American and English Sheet-iron, Belton, Anvil, Upright, Parallel and Chain Vices, and other goods of this description, which will be sold cheap.

E. WHEELER.

July 9—2w Corner 7th and B streets, near the Canal. (New York City.)

**STOCK IN THE CAPE LOOKOUT PAVILION COMPANY.**—Notice is hereby given that books for subscriptions to the capital stock of said company, chartered by an act of the General Assembly of the State of Maryland at the January session, 1853, will be opened at the Public Bank, Chubb Brothers, in the office of the Commissioners, Evans & Fant, in the city of Washington and District of Columbia, on Saturday the 25th instant, and will be kept open until the 25th of July next.

WILLIAM H. DUNKINSON, F. W. RISQUE, EDWIN ROBINSON, Commissioners.

June 27—d&clm

**THE PROPRIETOR OF THE IRVING HOTEL** would respectfully remind the public that, during the repairs of Willard's Hotel, he offers accommodations to those who have business in the upper part of the city; or who like airy and comfortable apartments.

July 15—4t DANIEL D. FRENCH.

**LAND WARRANTS** of 40, 80, and acres, 160 bought and sold by PETER A. KELLER, 15th street, opposite Treasury.

June 23—31aw2w

**A CARD.**

JOSEPH A. G'SCHWEND, PROFESSOR OF MUSIC, respectfully informs the citizens of Washington and vicinity that he has established himself in this city, and is prepared to give lessons on the Piano, Guitar, and in Singing.

Orders left at Mr. Thompson's Daguerrean Gallery, or at the Music and Fancy store of Mr. John F. Ellis, will be promptly attended to.

Terms—Twelve Dollars per quarter.

Mar 26

**SILAS H. HILL, Attorney at Law.**—Office, S corner of E and Sixth streets, Entrance on Sixth street.

May 9—d&clm

**CHOCOLATE, COCOA, AND BROWN.**

BAKER & CO.'s American and Vanilla Premium Chocolate, Cocoa, and Brown, to which first premiums have been awarded by the chief Institutes and Fairs of the Union, are for sale by all the principal Grocers in the United States, and by their agents:

HUNTER & LANE, New York; GRANT & TWELL, Philadelphia; THOMAS V. BAUDOUIN, Baltimore; KENNER & DUBUAY, Cincinnati, Ohio; and S. H. HOWELL, Georgetown, D. C.

WALTER BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

April 6—dly